

§ 26.03–9

§ 26.03–9 Voyage plans for uninspected passenger vessels of at least 100 gross tons.

(a) The master must prepare a voyage plan that includes a crew and passenger list before taking an uninspected passenger vessel of at least 100 gross tons on a Great Lake, an ocean, or an international voyage.

(b) Before departure, the master must communicate the voyage plan ashore, either verbally or in writing. The voyage plan must go to either the vessel's normal berthing location or a representative of the owner or managing operator of the vessel. The master, owner, or operator of the vessel must make the voyage plan available to the Coast Guard upon request.

[USCG-1999-5040, 67 FR 34777, May 15, 2002]

§ 26.03–10 Signaling light.

All vessels of over 150 gross tons, when engaged on an international voyage, shall be equipped with an efficient daylight signaling lamp in accordance with the requirements of subchapter J (Electrical Engineering) of this chapter.

[CGFR 68–32, 33 FR 5711, Apr. 12, 1968, as amended by CGD 97–057, 62 FR 51042, Sept. 30, 1997]

Subpart 26.08—Notice and Reporting of Casualty and Voyage Records

AUTHORITY: 46 U.S.C. 6101; 46 CFR 1.46.

§ 26.08–1 Notice and reporting of casualty and voyage records.

The requirements for providing notice and reporting of marine casualties and for retaining voyage records are contained in part 4 of this chapter.

[CGD 84–099, 52 FR 47535, Dec. 14, 1987; 53 FR 13117, Apr. 21, 1988]

Subpart 26.15—Boarding

§ 26.15–1 May board at any time.

(a) To facilitate the boarding of vessels by the commissioned, warrant, and petty officers of the U.S. Coast Guard in the exercise of their authority, every uninspected vessel, as defined in 46 U.S.C. 2101(43), if underway and upon

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being hailed by a Coast Guard vessel, must stop immediately and lay to, or must maneuver in such a way to permit the Coast Guard boarding officer to come aboard. Failure to permit a Coast Guard boarding officer to board a vessel or refusal to comply will subject the operator or owner of the vessel to the penalties provided in law.

(b) Coast Guard boarding vessels will be identified by the display of the Coast Guard ensign as a symbol of authority and the Coast Guard personnel will be dressed in Coast Guard uniform. The Coast Guard boarding officer upon boarding a vessel will identify himself to the master, owner, or operator and explain his mission.

[CGFR 65–50, 30 FR 16656, Dec. 30, 1965, as amended by CGD 72–132R, 38 FR 5750, Mar. 2, 1973; CGD 95–027, 61 FR 25997, May 23, 1996]

Subpart 26.20—Exhibition of Coast Guard License

§ 26.20–1 Must be available.

If a person operates a vessel that carries one or more passengers-for-hire, he or she is required to have a valid Coast Guard license suitable for the vessel's route and service. He or she must have the license in his or her possession and must produce it immediately upon the request of a Coast Guard boarding officer.

[USCG-1999-5040, 67 FR 34777, May 15, 2002]

Subpart 26.25 [Reserved]

Subpart 26.30—Work Vest

SOURCE: CGFR 68–65, 33 FR 19982, Dec. 28, 1968, unless otherwise noted.

§ 26.30–1 Approved unicellular plastic foam work vests.

(a) Buoyant work vests carried under the permissive authority of this subpart shall be of an approved type, and shall be constructed, listed, and labeled in accordance with subpart 160.053 of subchapter Q (Specifications) of this chapter.